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ful it is to read it.

New York Daily Tribung

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. What No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed, 'The Tribuyer' New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than heretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Bremen, will close this morning, at 104 o'clock.

The steamer Asia, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived here last night. Her news has been anticipated.

The nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of . War has been confirmed by the Senate, after a protracted and angry debate, by a vote of 38 to 13.

The House of Representatives yesterday voted \$1,300,000 for a mounted regiment in Texas. Sam Houston will have the appointment of the officers, and his known loyalty to the Union gained the bill many Republican votes.

The House of Representatives yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, voted for the Army printion bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, that the army should not be used against the seceding States, was voted down.

Apprehensions are entertained at Washington that ships sent to Charleston may be seized by the rebels, in order to augment their naval force. Merchants and shipowners cannot be too cau tions in these times.

The Georgia Convention has declared it to be the right and duty of the State to secede, by a vote of 165 Yeas to 130 Nays. There is evidently a strong opposition there to Secession, and if the friends of the Union could obtain the powerful support of the Federal Government, the traitors might be baffled yet, and the State saved.

We print to-day copious extracts from a pamphlet recently published in Louisville, by the ven erable Judge Nicholas of that city, one of the most distinguished citizens of Kentucky. It presents some of the soundest and most reasonable views of the Cotton Rebellion that have yet appeared on the Pro-Slavery side. Judge Nicholas is a Conservative of the Henry Clay school.

The gentlemen of the First Division of New-York State Militia who are so much disturbed by Major-General Sandford's offer of its services to the State would apparently have made excellent members of that famous Down-East company of volunteers, whose constitution and bylaws contained a proviso to this effect: "In the "event of war being declared, this company "shall be immediately disbanded."

Mr. Sherman of Ohio spoke yesterday in the House of Representatives on the state of the nation. He advocated the maintenance of the Union and the Government, remarking that the United States had been patient and forbearing to the last degree, and that South Carolina had wantonly made war on them. The free navigation of the Mississippi must be preserved at all hazards. The question was not whether the Government should coerce States, but whether it should defend its property and its rights.

We have private advices from Washington to the effect that the danger of the seizure of that city by an armed mob of Southern Disunionists is far more serious and more imminent than is imagined by people abroad. The few companies of regular troops whom Gen. Scott has stationed In the District, with the newly-enrolled and unorganized body of the citizens of the District, cannot be relied on against a coup de main executed by a large force of desperate men well armed, and suddenly launched against the city. -Do those who prefer to stand quietly by executed with just as much case and suddenness

while the Republic is destroyed, think it will be proper to resist such an attack? Or will they endeavor to compromise and try conciliation or concession with this mob?

Do you wish to know how to save the Union and give an overpowering life to the now despondent sentiment of patriotism? We answer, Shore that you mean to defend the Constitution and maintain the Government. Had Major Anderson fired a dozen guns on Thursday of last week, and brought the Star of the West safely under the walls of Sumter, Treason would have been stayed. That act alone would have saved Virginia from plunging into the fatal gulf of rebellion. Useless talk of compromises, and of dragging the Republican flag in the mire, can do nothing but more surely precipitate her into it.

A FEW DAYS MORE PATIENCE.

Recent advices indicate that the secession tide n "the Border States" is beginning to ebb. It has been unnaturally stimulated by ambitious and wily leaders, mainly for the purpose of frighten ing the Free States, and extorting humiliating concessions and compromises from their Senators and Representatives in Congress. When they find that this game of bluff proves ineffectual, and that talking secession and treason is far more easy and safe than committing the overt act, reason will resume its sway, and the storm will wholly blow over or expend its force in fitful gusts. If the North, in and out of Congress, will keep cool and stand firm twenty or thirty days longer, the Border States will leave the Cotton States to "play it alone." It is evident that Virginia is disposed to look before she leaps into the dark chasm of disunion. North Carolina holds back from the brink of the precipice; while Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, can hardly be said to have taken any decisive steps toward it. Let the Senators and Representatives of the Free States maintain a "masterly inactivity," and all will yet be well.

BLACK AND WHITE.

For every slave that has run away from the South during the last twenty-five years, there has been at least one white Northern freeman who has been maltreated in the Southern States, and deprived of his rights, on suspicion that he did not love their "peculiar institution." For every slave that has been entired away, there have been more than two white men from the Free States who have been forcibly ejected from the South without cause, or lynched on the spot in violation of law and right. For every negro that has been rescued from officers while executing the Fugitive Slave law, and for every case of successful resistance to the enforcement of that law, there have een at least five Northern white men, guilty of no crime, who have been put to death in the South because they were suspected of being opposed to Slavery. With these palpable facts before them, we do not perceive that those Republicans who are overhauling the Constitution at Washington propose to do anything to give effect to that provision which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." When will our legislators "stop agitating the negro question and attend to the interests of white men?" Why will not some white Republican introduce a bill into Congress or propose an amendment to the Constitution, to secure the rights of men guilty of a skin colored like his own ?

THE CONSPIRACY TO SEIZE WASH. INGTON.

The plot to seize upon Washington and proclaim a revolutionary Government from the steps of the Capitol was well matured, and complete in every part. It rested upon the confident ex pectation of the secession of both Virginia and Maryland before the 1st of March, and the continnance in office of the traitors who have been ejected from the Cabinet. Floyd was the undoubted center of the conspiracy, and expected to remain in office and superintend its consummation. The plan has long been the subject of general conversation in Washington, and we are able to lay its details before our readers.

Immediately after the secession of Virginia and Maryland, a concerted movement was to be made just previous to Lincoln's inauguration, by which hostile force was to be suddenly thrown into Washington to seize upon and garrison all the public buildings, expel Congress, and hold the town. A declaration to the effect that the regular Government had been superseded was next to be issued, and a Provisional President and Vice-President to be proclaimed on the 4th of March. The Departments, containing all the archives of the Government, were at office to be occupied by provisional heads, and orders prompty issued therefrom to the Army and Navy, claiming from the officers everywhere obedience to the authorities in possession of the capital-to the Government de facto. At the same time, the foreign Ministers were to be called upon to recognize the new authorities, and to announce the success of a peaceable revolution in the United States, to their several Governments. It was expected that this programme, which,

but for its premature exposure, might have been easily earried out, would divide the allegiance of the Army and Navy everywhere, confounding the officers by its audacity, so that all whose sympathies or proclivities were with the South, would have a reasonable excuse to go over to the revolutionary Government without being amenable to the charge of deliberate treason. In this way the Southern Slaveholding Confederacy expected to get its start before the world, and be ready to maintain its claim to the flag, and to be considered the actual possessor of the Government of the United States. It would have the great advantage of being in control of the National capital and National archives, and whatever portion of Army and Navy it might be able to seduce. Whatever contests, successful or otherwise, might have grown out of this attempt, a great object would have been gained. The military and naval force of the country would have been divided, and foreign nations made to doubt and hesitate and delay, before being able to decide whether the de jure or the de facto Government of the United States was ctually in power.

If, as we have said, the plot had not been unexpectedly exploded, by the discovery of the robberies in the Department of the Interior, where Floyd was implicated, and by Major Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter, it might have been as the seizure of the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana forts has been executed by the rebels in those States. It is here to be remarked that the revelation of the conspiracy by Floyd was accidental and unpremeditated. Through fear that his confederates would distrust his good faith in the common treachery, he demanded Anderson's return to Fort Moultrie. To escape suspicion, and as a means of extorting that concession from the President, he resigned, supposing, from previous experience, that Mr. Buchanan would give way. But it so happened that he did not. Floyd immediately saw his mistake, and offered to remain, as is stated by the President in his letter accepting Floyd's resignation. But it was now too late. It was said at the time, and has been said ever since, that the conspirators were thunderstruck at this faux pas of Floyd: at any rate, they were loud in its condemnation. They supposed it would prove fatal to their cherished plans, and the event has shown that there was reason in the opinion.

But the conspiracy is by no means destroyed. Its total defeat, even now, depends upon two grave contingencies, yet undecided. One is whether Maryland will be held back from seceding; and the other is, whether the military preparations in Washington are adequate to the emergency. The rebels are desperate, as they have been from the start. Of course, they now labor under the great disadvantage of seeing their plans exposed, and of being ousted from their influential positions in the Government. Still, what they can do they will do; and if they can yet succeed in taking Maryland out, along with the other seceding States, they will unquestionably undertake to carry Washington with them also. Then it can only be preserved by force of arms. And how are troops to be conveyed to Washington from the North, with Maryland engaged in the rebellion. Baltimore in the hands of an armed mob, and railroad communication cut off? It is even possible that the defense of Washington may have to be begun on the soil of Marvland. Such is the outline of the atrocious conspiracy to overthrow the Government and take possession of the capital, as it circulates in the highest political circles of Washington. We know that no doubt is there expressed of its being substantially correct, by those who have the best opportunities of knowing the truth. And we repeat that there s no certainty that some such scheme will not even yet be carried out. The most determined efforts are still on foot to force Maryland to se cede, and the movement is extremely threatening and formidable. If it succeeds, nothing is certain in the future but a fight with the rebels for

the possession of the Federal capital. Yet, in the midst of these foul conspiracies, we have men and presses everywhere begging and praying that a compromise be made with the traitors engaged in this diabolical business Is it not amazing that every man of every party who desires to preserve the Republic, does not hold with the grave and conservative Senator from Rhode Island, who declares that he is afraid to compromise in the face of such perils, for fear of demoralizing the Government, and bringing on general confusion and anarchy?

From The Albany Evening Journa. stain such men as Senator Johnson and Mr. Etheridge ressee, Messrs. Stephens and Johnson and Hill or Mr. Oilmer of North Carolina, Gov. Hicks and Mr. to avert the horrors of a civil war, we improve ascenizes of careet the reasonable propositions of the Union men of the South. We know how little of consideration our previous suggestions have attracted. We know, too, with how much more favor our friends in Gengress listen to journals whose columns abound in appeals to "Back-hone," "Pluck" &c. These things are very well in their place, but very mitchievous out of place. In discussing a question on which the Union hazard and upon which the welfare of thirty millions of people depends, we will not dismiss the hope that there are Union men in Congress from the North, who can meet Union Men from the South with fraternal feelings, and, in the discharge of a common duty, agree upon terms of adjustment which will hold Border Slave States from disculon.

from disonion.

cheapest and the thianest kind of patriotism is that which nothing. So, teo, with that any costs nothing. So, too, with that species of courage which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and raptime on paper, not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroid John Brown, acting upon the principles which so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what abolitionist went to his rescue? While, in our way, we have uplied freedom and resisted the extension and aggression of Siavery; white in this live of daty as? While, in our way, we mare upones used to be extension and aggression of Slavery; while in this live of duty estable ever be faithful; and while, too, we will go to the death, need be, for the Urlow, we cannot but look with abhorrous pon journalists who labor so recklessly to prevent the adoption forms plan of adjustment upon which the Union mon of South-in States can sustain theuselves.

In view of the trial that approaches and the ordeal through thick public men must pass, we hope that Republicans will so this property of the prop

Gronwell, I charge thee, fling away amouton By that sin fell the angela: how can man then The image of his maker, hope to win by 't'! Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country Thy God's and truth's; then if thou fall'st, Thou fall'st a blessed martyr. Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my kins, He would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies."

We should be sorry to say anything to discourage the study or the familiar quotation of Shakespeare, but when the study is delayed till very late in life it is evidently best, as in the case before us, not to attempt it without a competent instructor The example of Cardinal Wolsey is one well worthy of the most careful consideration. Shakespeare has painted no more pitiful picture than the fate of this bold, bad man who, all his life long wielding the power of the State for selfish ends, pandering to the passions of those who could aid his rise, using corrupt men for corrupt ends, faithless of any virtue in humanity, filled with arrogance, overgrown with pomp and pride, but brought, at length, to see by a reverse of fortune how he had misused his powers and his opportunities, how he had betrayed his trust, how he had forgotten, in his selfish aims, his country, his God and truth. And so he bids a long farewell to all his greatness, his "high-blown pride" at length breaks under him, and he is left, "weary and old with service, to the mercy of a rude ' stream that must forever hide" him. Few old men, old men especially who have seen much of public life, can read this history without profit.

The commentators upon Shakespeare usually ucceed in making what is plain a puzzle, and what is really puzzling utter nonsense. The Albany Evening Journal, if it is going to enter upon that line of criticism, will not, we fear, prove an exception to the rule. The purport of that last speech of Wolsey to his servant is supposed to be very clearly established, but The Journal gives to it quite a new character. It uses it to strengthen an argument in favor of a merely temporizing and worldly purpose instituted to strengthen wrong and sacrifice the rightfor the hope of some possible temporary advan tage. Such is not usually understood to be the solemn counsel of the humbled and repentant priest. "Be just, and fear not," he also said. though The Journal sees fit to eliminate that advice from the passage that it quotes. However, whether it is best to "uphold Free

dom and resist the extension and aggression o 'Slavery," may possibly be settled without recourse to Cardinal Wolsey. We also place a certain value upon the Union; we also are willing to "go just as far in concillation and concession "as the Constitution permits." even without the authority of the distinguished names that The body who has the power "to avert the horrors "of a civil war;" we also are ready to "meet "reasonable propositions;" we also beg leave to acquiesce in the luminous proposition that patriotism which costs nothing is the cheapest kind; ner have we the least disposition to dispute that the courage which only exists when there is no danger is not worth having. So far we quite go along with our Albany cotemporary. Our difference with it is, not in the propositions, but their application. We hold with the Chicago Platform, with the principles which the Republican party has so long contended for, and at length succeeded in securing as the policy of the Government, that to carry Slavery into the Territories is a "dangerous political heresy, at variance "with the explicit provisions" of the Constitution, revolutionary in tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country." Therefore we hold that the Constitution permits no conciliation or concession on a point so clearly understood, so long contended for, so triumphantly established, and so manifestly just, noble, and true. The horrors of civil war appall us-we confess it at the risk of the imputation of a courage thin and cheap-but the horrors of civil and chattel Slavery, born again into new life on the almost boundless virgin region of the South and West; the horrors of endless wrongs to uncounted generations yet to come; the horrors of the service wars that shall appall our children and our children's children when half a century more shall array forty millions of slaves against those who hold them in bondage; nay, the horrors of that civil subjugation to which we, before two years are over, shall be compelled to succumb, if, on this point, we yield a single inch-all these appall us more than any threat or even any possibility of civil war which these weak and vain-

glorious traitors of the South can visit upon us. "Reasonable propositions" we are ready to listen to. But nothing reasonable has been proposed; nor do we believe there ever will be. Reasonable! It is to libel reason, and put it below mere brute instinct, to propose to a party of hundreds of thousands of men, who have struggled so long, who know so well why they have struggled, and have gained, at length, all that they struggled for, that they should lay down quietly all the fruits of that victory-a victory that belongs not to them only, but to humanity and the future. Better that the victory had never been ours, if we have neither the strength nor the virtue to hold it. Had we been defeated, the Opposition would have never gained, and have never asked, that the concessions and conciliations, the compromises and Constitutional amendments, which are now proposed on all sides should have been yielded to Slavery.

Verily, we may ask, "Is thy servant a dothat he should do this thing?" Have we been forging chains these many years when we thought we were loosing rivets? And are we now to kneel down with our faces in the dust to fasten them on our own free limbs? Prosperity has blessed us for half a century as nation was never blessed before; the Union has its advantages, its uses, and its glories; but neither union, nor prosperity, nor wealth, nor greatness, nor glory, is worth the price of liberty, of national virtue, of national honor, Nor can we possess the one long without the other. There is another old book that has some truth in it beside Shakespeare, where it is asked-"what "shall it profit a man if shall gain the whole "world and lose his own soul." Even for very shame before the world let us have done with this cant of concession while traitors with arms in their hands set the Government at defiance, and demand of a free people that they shall repent their belief in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and forget that there is such an element in human reason as common sense, or such a feeling in the human heart as a sense of manly self-respect.

A CONSIDERABLE MISTAKE.

The first step in surmounting a serious diffi culty, whether in public or private affairs, is a recognition of the fact that there is a serious difficulty to encounter. No more fatal mistake, therefore, can be made in a time of extensive rebellion than to misapprehend the temper, the purpose and the resources of the rebels themselves. A blunder sometimes is as bad as a crime, and if the Administration has not treach erously played into the hands of the Secessionists, it has by its weakness and want of appre hension of their purpose and spirit permitted them to achieve a success which must astound even themselves. The whole country is in danger of falling into the same error, and permitting a revolt to become formidable by failing to recognize its actual character.

The South is in earnest; she is not afraid; she is ready to encounter danger and difficulty; she is ready to make sacrifices; and she is ready to meet and bear up under the inevitable disasters that attend a state of war. Grant that she is mad; grant that she is rushing upon swift destruction; grant that the very element for which she means to do and dare so much will be, in the end, her certain ruin; grant that the idea which governs her, that the Union is a clog to her prosperity and the destroyer of all her rights. is as fatal a chimera as ever lured a people to destruction. Nevertheless she believes in that notion, and means to maintain it to the bitter end. If this be true the country should recogpize so serious an emergency and call up all its energies for the eventful struggle that is impending over us.

Instead of this, the country is believing a lie, They are assured that the secession movement is in the hands of a mob; that the respectable people of the South are coerced to approval, or, at least to silence: that property is already unsafe; that State loans are enforced, and that needy ruffians extort money from the fears of the rich; that business is destroyed; that starvation is added to anarchy; and that to this disastrous condition of affairs, when it is no longer bearable, there must come a speedy end, at the hands of the South herself, who, with the intolerable effect, will crush the mischievous cause. There is precisely as much truth in all these

statements as there is in regard to any rebellion, and no more. In South Carolina, where the movement is most developed, there are, as we know, some persons opposed to it-some from constitutional timidity, some from dread of any change imposing new burdens upon the citizen. But the party we are pleased to call the mob embraces many of the best men of the State-responsible and respectable from character and intellect, and possessing the largest interest in the common weal; and those who follow them are from every class in the community, and who

twenty years in this question of Disunion. They have longed and waited for the occasion; and now that it has come, they have counted the cost, and are ready to abide the consequences. And what is true of South Carolina is true of all the seceding States, in a greater or less degree, according to locality and circumstance.

We observe that in the Massachusetts Legislature a Mr. Tyler has offered a resolution to provide food for the suffering people of Charleston. It would be as wise to offer them a series of tracts upon the right of revolution. They need neither. We beg leave to inform Mr. Tyler that Charleston is not shut up in Fort Sumter, dependent upon Mr. Buchanan for supplies: but that the State of South Carolina, with which Charleston has free intercourse, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the south and west by Georgia; that its westermost border reaches nearly to Tennessee; that it has connecting railroads with nearly every one of the Southern and Western States, and is, at this moment, in no more need of eleemosynary aid, either in money or food, from the Massachusetts Legislature, than Massachusetts herself is of a supply of dried codfish. The proposition, indeed, s in other respects an evidence of the entire misapprehension of the spirit that governs the Southern people. We have no doubt that Charleston would go to the verge of actual starvation before she would accept such charity from Massachusetts. If the South is bent upon madness, in the name of common sense let the North not rival her by rushing into idiocy. The danger of her attempting to subdue the North by force of arms is, at this moment, far more imminent than that she will voluntarily secede from her rebellious position. There is nothing in her material circumstances that can force her to such a step. She is in no need of food; she is not yet distressed for want of money: there is no laxity in her internal police; the tyranny of public opinion is exercised over very few, where nearly all are of one way of thinking; commerce, for the present, she is willing to do without; and any inconvenience, in short, which she is actually suffering, she accepts cheerfully as an inevitable but temporary sacrifice which precedes and ennerves the coming of the glories of the separate Confederacy. It is a fatal mistake to encourage any hope for the future upon any supposed condition of Southern

ADVICE TO BE CONSIDERED.

Our well-known fellow-citizen Ben. M. Whitlock, esq., has issued to his Southern customers a Circular, whereof a copy has fallen into our hands, in which Mr. Whitlock dwells upon the deplorable state of the country, states his mind upon the subject of Slavery, which he regards as a blessing, offers to trust Southern thirsty souls for more liquor if they will but stay in the Union. abuses the Abelitionists proper as beneath notice, and sorrewfully appeals for delay. To our great astonishment we cannot find the Prices Current of the liquor market upon the back of this convivial epistle; but we do find the following, which we give to the world as the recorded opinion of Mr. Whitlock:

"Politicians thirsting for plunder-itinerant orators-and sen-sation preachers, who have no other method of carning their bread, have done much mischief."

-We beg leave particularly to call the attention of our readers to Mr. Whitlock's contempt for "sensation preachers who have no other 'method of earning their bread." Considering the peculiar business in which he is himself engaged, and the effects it is supposed to produce upon the public morals and welfare, we cannot sufficiently admire the coolness with which this man expresses his opinion, his most unfavorable opinion of "sensation preachers." In our humble judgment, it is better to preach than to sell bad spirits, even if the sermons preached could not commend themselves to the finished taste of Benjamin M. Whitlock, esq. Perhaps "politicians "thirsting for plunder," even although they are also "itinerant orators," are in quite as harmless a trade as this new censor.

Still, if we are to send to revolted States an Embassor, why is not Mr. Whitlock the man? He, of course, will unite patriotism with profit; as why should he not? He will, no doubt, travel with samples of his choicest rums, his most exquisite brandies, his most aromatic gins, his most ancient wines. Upon arriving in some revolted village of South Carolina, he will set up his platform and his puncheon. He will alternately treat and entreat. He will carry the olive branch in one hand and the toddy-stick in the other. He will be a missionary of courtesy and cocktails, "Corkscrews and the Constitution," will be his rallying cry, and everywhere he will be welcome. Don't send any more frigates! Whitlock and his samples will be suf-

Here is an opportunity of accomplishing a great deal with very little money. Mr. Whitlock understands how to do the thing browner even than his brownest sherry, and to come out of it leaving his enemies and the enemies of the Constitution paler than his palest sherry, and winning a reputation goldener than his goldenest sherry. Any port in a storm! yea, even Mr. Whitlock's, which we hope is really not a very bad article. He will return exclaiming: "VINI, vidi, vici !-I saw 'em-I liquored 'em, and I conquered "'em !"

SALT. The State of New-York owns Salt Springs and

Works at and about Syracuse, which send forth some millions of bushels of Salt annually, to be disseminated by Canal and Lake transports tion over this and other mainly Western States. She has just about completed, at a very heavy cost, for which our people are now paying heavy taxes, the Enlargement of her Eric and Oswego Canals, by which the cost of transporting Salt to the West has been and will be essen tially reduced. For the water thus furnished pumped up from the bowels of the earth and poured by the State into the boilers of the manufacturers, they were formerly charged sixty cents per barrel of 280 pounds; afterward, thirty cents; of late, the charge has been but five cents; now Gov. Morgan proposes its increase to ten cents. We believe this is but a fair and just return for what the State supplies, even if we ignore the fact that the State is about completing, at a cost of millions to her tax-payers, a Canal Enlargement which will considerably reduce the cost of transporting and increase the sale of New York Salt. If we rightly comprehend "Syracuse," our Salt is now moved westward for less than its fair cost, because our return freights on the Canals do not at all equal in bulk or weight those coming eastward. If, under these circumstances, the Western States can buy Journal enumerates; we also will implore any- are carrying out in acts the training of five-and- Salt cheaper of their own local works than from

ours, provided we charge a fair price for groundrent, supply of brine, &c., we say, Let them! It is neither necessary nor right that New-York should undertake to undersell and supplant all other Salt than her own. But we do not believe the change proposed by the Governor would reduce the sale of New-York Salt by even ten per cent.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE COMPROMISE. The proposition discussed in THE TRIBUNE &

few days ago, that Congress should purchase and emancipate the slaves in the Border Slave States has already attracted considerable attention, and meets with much favor from all but the fanatical devotees of Slavery in the North, who, like Charles O'Conor, consider the institution a divine blessing, and would be glad to re-introduce it into the Free States. A resolution in favor of gradual compensated emancipation in the Border States and of colonizing the negroes in Liberia, was yesterday offered in the New-York Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The facts are briefly these: In the States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana there are about 600,000 slaves, and more than four times as many whites. Last week a gang of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes were sold at auction in Charleston for an average of \$437. The price of slaves, it is well known, is not so high in most of the States we have named as in South Carolina. Taking into account the old, and the feeble, the women and the children, it is evident that the average worth of negroes cannot be more than \$400, and is probably much less. The sum of \$940 000 000 would, therefore, be an ample compensation for the liberation of all the slaves in the States we have named. It is not necessary, however, to contemplate

their immediate, unconditional emancipation. Whatever scheme may be adopted, should conform in a measure to the wishes of the States immediately concerned; that is to say, such of them as may see fit to accept an offer by Congress to pay for the slaves. Delaware, for instance, which has already upward of 18,000 free blacks, could have no serious objection to allowing her two thousand slaves to remain after emancipation as free laborers. Louisiana, on the other hand, with more slaves than whites, might prefer to have them gradually emancipated and removed to Central America, or to Hayti or Jamaica, where they would be gladly welcomed. By an organized system of transportation their removal to those countries could be effected with comparatively little difficulty or expense. Some definite period, not very remote, say 1876, the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, could be fixed upon as the date of final emancipation; Congress, in the meantime, buying and removing those whom their owners were willing to emancipate at once for a compensation fixed by capable and impartial Commissioners.

The arguments in favor of this scheme are that it offers a peaceful solution of the troubles which now agitate the country; that it would check the increase of Slavery, and in time rid us of an odious and formidable evil, the ultimate result of which, if some remedy be not soon applied, will be to Africanize one-half of the continent; and lastly, that it would add largely to the general wealth and prosperity of the nation by the immense rise in value and in profitableness of real estate in the South. For Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Texas, emancipation, with the aid of the Federal Government, is not nearly so great an undertaking as was the abolition of Slavery in New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which was effected by those States without any assistance from any quarter.

To the nation at large, and especially to the Free States, the money this project would cost would be no objection. One year of war would cost as much or more. The purchase of Cuba, on the terms proposed by Mr. Buchanan, would have required as large a sum. The nation has at hand an obvious and available resource to carry out the financial part of the measure in the public lands, whose value at the lowest estimate cannot fail to be more by several hundreds of millions of dollars than that of all the slaves in the States north of the Potomac and west of the Mississippi.

THE LAST EFFORT. The game of Union-saving, after the old fash-

ion of concession to the Slaveholders under the name of Compromise, which has worked so remarkably well in the past, and has secured the peace of the country on such a wonderfully firm and permanent basis, and has put so many final ends to the agitation of the Slavery question, is reviving, in a feeble way, under the auspices of certain highly respectable gentlemen here and in Boston. A meeting was held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, in the latter city, on Thursday, to prepare a memorial to Congress, and a similar gathering was held yesterday in this city at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. We print elsewhere a report of this meeting, which adopted a memorial to Congress, declaring that the people of the North will approve of the plan of Compromise agreed upon by the Senators and Representatives of the Border States, "which, they believe, will restore tranquillity and peace to our now distracted country." A Committee was appointed to canvass the city for signatures to this memorial, and that the people may be prepared to sign it or refuse to sign it understandingly, we herewith print what are known as the Border State propositions: 1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liber-

1. Recommending a repeat of an interest bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-

5. That Congress shall not interfore with the interState slave-trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the
African slave-trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run
through all the exiting territory of the United States;
that in all north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited,
and that South of that line neither Congress nor the
Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law
abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering
with African Slavery; and that when any Territory
containing a sufficient population for one member of
Congress in any area of 50,000 square miles shall apply
for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or
without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

It is of no use, gentlemen! The South has al-

It is of no use, gentlemen! The South has already refused to listen to these propositions, and outside of the Commercial cities the people of the Free States are inflexibly opposed to pro-